

## TAXES IN EFFECT ON NOVEMBER 1

TICKETS TO MOVIES UP ONE CENT AND LETTER POSTAGE, TOO.

### LIFE INSURANCE COSTS MORE

Cigars and Tobacco Feel New Burden and Railroad Tickets Are Taxed 3 Per Cent—Need Revenue for War Purposes.

Washington.—Most of the new taxes imposed by congress to raise money for war purposes went into effect on Nov. 1. A few are as follows:

One cent on each dime paid for amusement purposes.  
Three per cent on payments for freight transportation.  
Eight per cent on passenger fares.  
Ten per cent on payments for Pullman and similar accommodations.  
One cent for each 20 cents or fraction paid for express packages.  
Five cents on each telegraph, telephone or radio message costing 15 cents or more.

Various taxes on cigars, cigarettes, tobacco and products.

Ten per cent on club dues.  
Eight cents on each \$100 of new life insurance and 1 cent on each dollar of fire, marine, casualty and other insurance policies.

Increases in first-class mail rates probably will be most generally felt by the people. The law provides that the postage on letters, except "drop" or local letters, shall be 3 cents; and that on post cards, including private mailing cards, shall be 1 cent more than heretofore. This increase includes so-called picture post cards. The advances were made effective thirty days after passage of the law, and are construed by the postoffice department to begin with letters and post cards postmarked November 2.

The new 3-cent letter rate will apply to letters to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, the Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Santo Domingo, Dutch West Indies, Leeward Islands, Newfoundland and New Zealand. The post card increase will extend to Canada, Cuba, Mexico and Panama.

### RAILWAY STRIKE IS IMMINENT

Switchmen Demand Increase of 50 Per Cent and Roads Ask for Consideration.

Chicago.—A 50 per cent increase in wages will be demanded from the railroads of the country by 20,000 members of the Switchmen's Union of North America.

A committee representing the union has asked for a meeting with the railroads' heads, Dec. 3, to act on this and other proposed concessions, including time and a half for overtime.

The demand was formulated by a special committee which has been meeting here for the last two days.

Samuel B. Heberling of Buffalo, president of the union, said that the switchmen's wage scale has been practically the same for seven years, except for the reduction in hours brought about by the Adamson law. The Chicago standard ranges from \$3.50 a day for a day helper to \$4 for a night foreman.

### MANY MEXICANS FOR KAISER

El Paso, Tex.—Posters in Spanish urging Mexicans to remain neutral, to be friendly with Germany and not to become an ally of the United States were displayed in front of a German stationery and supply house in Chihuahua City, together with pictures of the Kaiser and distorted statements of German victories, a Mexican merchant, who arrived here from Chihuahua City, said. This is part of a campaign to create a feeling in the north friendly to the German cause, he added, and said much money was being spent there to further this propaganda.

### Soldier Sentenced to Hang.

Hartford, Conn.—Clad in his uniform, William Wise, a soldier from Fort Bloem, N. Y., collapsed in court when sentenced to be hanged on December 14. He was found guilty of slaying Mrs. Anna Tobin.

### Women Will Investigate Conditions.

Kansas City, Mo.—Conditions at Camp Funston, at Fort Riley, Kan., will be investigated by a large number of women who are delegates to the meeting of the war work conference of the Young Women's Christian association.

### Stampede to New Gold Strike.

Vancouver, B. C.—A stampede is taking place from Dawson to Big Creek, Alaska, where a new gold deposit has been reported, according to William A. Couse, who is here from the Alaskan city.

### Tetanus Germs in Vaccine.

Memphis, Tenn.—Health department chemists announced that tetanus germs have been found in small-pox vaccine. All physicians have been ordered not to vaccinate anyone, and the sale of vaccine has been stopped.

### Union Men Win Case.

Omaha, Neb.—The right of labor unions to combine and to make use of the "peaceful picket" to fight the "open shop" is upheld in a decision rendered by Judge Charles Leale in the district court of Douglas county.

### 1,728 New York Autos Stolen.

New York.—In the past nine and a half months 1,728 automobiles have been stolen in this city, an increase of 40 per cent over the same period in 1914, according to a report by the police commission.

## PART OF WOMAN'S WORK IN ENGLAND



Some of the women of England have taken up the work of felling trees and making pit props necessary for mines and trenches. The two shown here in the forest of Brentor, Devonshire, are Misses I. Broderick of Tavistock and E. Jenner Clark of Exmouth.

## GERMANS RAID LONDON

MORE PLANES ENGAGED THAN ON EARLIER VISITS.

Seven Groups of Flyers Drop Bombs on Metropolis, But Damage Is Not Given Out.

London.—The most violent aerial battle that London has ever seen marked the last raid of the German aircraft over the British capital.

"Three hostile craft penetrated to the heart of London," Lord French announced. "Bombs were dropped in all sections of the city. About 30 machines engaged the invaders."

The commander-in-chief of the defending forces reported that seven or more groups of enemy planes had been sighted over the Kentish coast and the estuaries of the Thames. Clouds prevented decisive engagements with the enemy raiders.

All of the groups of the German machines followed a systematic course up the Thames, apparently aiming to reach London by sighting their way along the banks of the river.

British aircraft guns and British aircraft harassed the invaders all along the route of their flight.

If as many as seven groups were discovered it is probable that the total number of enemy planes engaged in the raid was between 50 and 60.

## STEALING FROM THE ARMY

Five Civilians and Three Army Officers at Great Lakes, Ill., Are Accused of Theft.

Chicago, Ill.—Five civilians and three petty army officers are under arrest charged with having stolen foodstuffs valued at \$50,000 from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

The accused men are: Edward and William Kooa, sausage manufacturers of Kenosha, Wis.

Anton Dudek of North Chicago who has the contract for collecting the garbage at the station.

Philip Lewandowski of Fourth Lake at whose farm much of the stolen property has been found.

Gustave Gehl, an alleged "fence," H. L. Horner, petty officer in charge of the station commissary.

C. C. Molnar, petty officer, an assistant to Horner.

George Bowen, another man with a uniform and an itching palm.

## WOOD PREDICTS A LONG WAR

Salina, Kan.—According to Major-General Leonard Wood, the war may last until 1924. Gen. Wood was in Salina recently.

"It is my guess that the war will last from three to seven years longer, ending somewhere around 1923-1924," he said, "and America has the largest task on her hands that has ever confronted her. I am trying in my lectures to impress upon people the magnitude of this great task of ours, that the war is far from being over, and that one of the most important methods of preparation is conservation."

## Denver Mint to Make Pennies.

Denver, Colo.—The Denver mint is to turn out nothing but pennies for the future—600,000 per day—to relieve the need for coppers caused by the recent war revenue bill.

## Amsterdam—Adam Stegerwald,

the general secretary of the Allied Trades Unions, has been appointed a life long member of the Prussian diet, the first organized labor man to ever hold such a place.

## Gen. Pershing Chrysanthemum.

Washington.—The Gen. Pershing chrysanthemum, one of the newest creations of government floricultural experts, is on exhibition at the department of agriculture's seventeenth annual "mum" show.

## Must Halt Liquor Sales.

Rock Island, Ill.—Secret service men informed the police that unless municipal authorities took immediate action to stop sale of liquor to soldiers the war department would close every saloon in the city.

## Report Wrecking of 48 Airplanes.

Berlin.—The war office announced that 48 enemy airplanes had been lost since Oct. 23 in aerial engagements and as a result of anti-aircraft guns.

## Illinois Plans Centennial.

Springfield, Ill.—With the four living former governors of Illinois present, members of the Illinois centennial commission and the Illinois state historical society will celebrate the ninety-ninth anniversary of the admission of Illinois to the Union in this city Dec. 3.

## U. S. TO ASSIST ITALIANS

MONEY AND SUPPLIES SENT TO FAILING ARMY.

Twenty-Five Ships to Speed Coal and Other Necessaries to Ally.

Washington.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo announced the advancement of an additional credit of \$20,000,000 to Italy. This brings the total credit to Italy to \$438,000,000 and marks another step in the program of hurried aid to Italy in her crisis.

The new Italian credit carried the total foreign credit advanced by the United States to the allies to over the \$3,000,000,000 mark, the total loans to all allies now being \$3,091,400,000.

The money advanced will be used by Italy in purchasing supplies in this country, to be rushed as rapidly as possible to re-enforce the Italians in their stand against the German-Austrian drive.

Coal, steel and iron and oil, in addition to foodstuffs, will be purchased, it is understood. The twenty-five ships set aside for Italy's use will be employed in getting these supplies across. Some of them have already sailed, it is understood, and others will follow shortly.

The Italian situation was discussed at length by President Wilson and his advisors at a cabinet meeting, discussion touching immediate military aspects and the extension of assistance by the allies. Furnishing of supplies.

## EXTENDS TIME FOR RETURNS

Violators Have Until January 1 Under New Ruling of Collector—Applies to Everybody.

Washington.—Daniel C. Roper, collector of internal revenue, handed down a ruling extending until January 1 the time for making returns under the new revenue law in the case of corporations, whose income tax returns have been made or shall be made upon the basis of a fiscal year ending during the calendar year 1917.

Calling attention to the new taxes of 4 per cent on corporation incomes, as well as their war excess profits tax, Roper said the income tax applied to all corporations, whether making returns on the basis of a fiscal year ending in 1917, or on the basis of the calendar year.

The extension of time for making returns was made because of the desirability of having all returns made on blank forms submitted by the treasury department.

## KAISER IN FEAR OF AMERICA

Cardiff, Wales.—Speaking in regard to the Italian situation here, Gen. Smuts, the former South African commander, said: "Germany sees America rushing in with tremendous weight. Therefore, she is trying to dodge the issue and catch some advantage in a minor theater of war, but it will not help her. It will only prolong the war a few months. The issue is no longer in doubt."

## Kansas Miners on Strike.

Pittsburg, Kan.—Dissatisfied with the Kansas City agreement made with the fuel administrator, miners at 21 plants in this vicinity have quit their jobs.

## Hen Lays 289 Eggs in Year.

Louisville, Ky.—Hen No. 707, a Leghorn, owned by Dr. Lindsey Ireland, is announced as the winner of the egg-laying contest at the experimental farm. Her record was 289 eggs in a year.

## Picketers Guilty.

Springfield, Ill.—Matt Schneider, John Hotzel, Frank Rossmann, Joe Walker and Mason Hildreth, violators of the federal injunction relative to picketing the plant of the St. Louis Smelting & Refining Co., were found guilty in federal court.

## Bad Whisky Kills Five.

New York.—Five Mills hotel lodgers are dead and two are in a serious condition from drinking "war whisky." The "war whisky" is believed to have been made of wood alcohol.

## Insurance Men Discuss War Aid.

Chicago.—The National Association of Mutual Life Underwriters discussed questions pertaining to readjustment of business to conform with war conditions, the conservation of operations and co-operation of its members with the government.

## German Medals Returned.

London.—Capt. Roald Amundsen, the noted Norwegian explorer, went to the German legation at Christiania and returned to the German minister his German decorations.

## THE NEW WAR TAX HELPS WHIP ENEMY

Folks Have to Pay Extra Now for Postage, Travel, Amusements, Etc.

## REMEMBER, KAISER TO BLAME

But for Prussia's Mad Ambition and Barbarous Methods, World Probably Would Be at Peace—Don't Forget Income Tax.

Washington.—How does the war tax strike you? How do you enjoy putting up three cents instead of two on all letters sent out of town? How do you like paying the extra charge for movies, railroad tickets, telegrams, long-distance phone messages?

And, by the way, if you are single and earn more than \$1,000 a year, you have to pay a two per cent tax on all in excess of the thousand bucks. And if you are married, you have to pay two per cent tax on your annual income in excess of \$2,000.

Didn't you know that? Well, it's true, and the tax must be paid by June 1, 1918 for the whole year 1917. If you fail to pay, the government can exact a heavy penalty. But remember, folks, it is all done to help whip the Kaiser. If the tax makes you grouchy, cuss the Kaiser, don't cuss our government.

All of the new taxes fall upon the average man. They have nothing to do with the "conscription of wealth." They are a part of the program of taxation to make each man, woman and child in the United States feel a direct personal part in the war. They apply to freight, passenger and express transportation, pipe lines, Pullman seats and berths, telegraph and telephone messages, insurance policies, admissions to theaters and "movies" and to club dues. The effect of most of them is felt, therefore, in a slight rise in the high cost of living.

The taxes are expected to net the federal government the following revenues:

Freight transportation	\$77,500,000
Express transportation	10,000,000
Passenger transportation	60,000,000
Pipe lines	4,500,000
Seats and berths	4,000,000
Telegraph and telephone messages	7,000,000
Insurance policies	5,000,000
Club dues	1,500,000
Admissions	50,000,000

The war tax on facilities furnished by public utilities is now levied as follows:

Three per cent of the amount paid for transportation by rail or water or by any form of mechanical motor power in competition with carriers by rail or water, on freight consigned from one point in the United States to another.

One cent for each twenty cents or fraction charged by express companies for transportation from one point in the United States to another.

Eight per cent of the amount paid for the transportation of persons by rail or water or by any form of mechanical motor power on a regular established line in competition with common carriers, from one point in the United States to any point in the United States, Canada or Mexico where the ticket is issued in the United States. No tax is imposed on commutation or season tickets for trips less than 30 miles, or in cases where the fare does not exceed 35 cents.

Ten per cent of the amount paid for seats, berths or staterooms.

If a mileage book used for transportation or accommodation was purchased prior to November 1, 1917, or if cash fare is paid, the conductor or agent collecting the fare is required to collect the tax.

Five per cent on the amount paid for the transportation of oil by pipe line.

Five cents for each telegraph, telephone or radio dispatch originating in the United States where the charge is 15 cents or more.

The foregoing taxes are paid by the persons paying for the services or facilities rendered. A carrier making no charge for transporting a commodity because of its ownership thereof, or for any other reason, is required to pay a tax equivalent to the amount which would be imposed if it received payment, except in the case of commodities which are necessary for its use in the conduct of its business or a part of the same railroad system.

Service rendered to the federal and state governments is exempt from taxation. Persons collecting these taxes are required to make monthly returns and monthly payments to the federal government.

The new levies upon insurance take effect in the following manner:

On life insurance, eight cents on each \$100 or fraction of the amount of the policy, except industrial insurance policies not in excess of \$500 issued on the weekly payment plan, in which case the tax is 40 per cent of the first weekly premium. Policies of re-insurance are exempt.

On marine, inland and fire insurance, one cent on each dollar or fraction of the premium charged under each policy including renewals, but not including policies of re-insurance. Casualty insurance, one cent on each dollar or fraction of the premium.

## Gained Fame While Dying.

Antoine Watteau, one of France's foremost artists, painted his celebrated decorative panels while dying of the white man's scourge. He sprang from humble and poverty-stricken surroundings, and was forced to work on the brink of starvation for the greater part of his thirty-seven years. Just as his fame rose to national proportions his tubercular condition became worse and he worked desperately during his last few years to complete as much work as possible before he died.

## Postage—Three cents on once or fraction thereof on letters for other than local delivery; two cents on all postal cards.

## Admissions—Ten per cent tax on tickets to theaters, cabarets, and other amusement places.

## Dues—Ten per cent tax on dues of clubs exceeding \$12 a year.

## Tobacco—Graduated taxes on cigars, tobacco, cigarettes, cigarette papers and snuff.

## Express—Five per cent tax on amounts paid for express transportation.

## Passengers—Eight per cent of the cost of railroad tickets, except local.

## Berths—Ten per cent of the cost of berths, staterooms, and parlor car seats.

## Oil—Five per cent tax on amounts paid for transportation of oil by pipe lines.

## Messages—Five cents tax on each telegraph, telephone, or radio message costing 15 cents or more.

## Insurance—Eight cents tax on each \$100 or fractional part thereof of such life insurance policy; one per cent of the premium on fire, marine, inland, and casualty insurance policies.

## charged under each policy (except indemnity and surety bonds, which are taxable under another title of the bill) including renewals, but not including re-insurance policies.

## Policies issued by any corporation exempt from the income tax are exempt from this tax.

## The person, partnership or association issuing such policies of insurance is required to make monthly returns and monthly payments to the government.

## For every ten cents or fraction thereof you spend on the movies you must turn over to the government one cent.

## Of course, the movie proprietors may save you the inconvenience of handling pennies by raising his admission price a nickel, as many other persons selling goods affected by the war tax have already done.

## Here is the way admission tax and the club dues levies will fall upon the public:

## One cent on each ten cents or fraction of the amount paid for admission to any place including admission by season ticket or subscription, to be paid by the person paying for such admission, except in the case of children under twelve, where the tax in every case is one cent. Persons admitted free pay the tax on the basis of the charge made to other persons of the same class, except employees, municipal officers on official business and children under twelve.

## Where the charge for admission to a cabaret or similar entertainment is wholly or in part included in the price paid for refreshment, service or merchandise, the amount paid is to be computed under regulations to be prescribed by the treasury department.

## In the case of persons having the permanent use of boxes or seats, or a lease thereon, the tax is equivalent to 10 per cent of the amount for which a similar box or seat is sold for the performance or exhibition at which the box or seat is used or reserved by or for the lessee or holder.

## These taxes are not to be imposed in the case of a place where the maximum charge for admission is five cents or for shows, rides or other amusements in outdoor general amusement parks where the admission is ten cents or in the case of shows, rides or other amusements (the maximum charge for admission to which is ten cents) within outdoor general amusement parks, or in the case of admissions to such parks. Where the proceeds inure exclusively to the benefit of religious, educational or charitable societies or organizations, and in the case of admissions to agricultural fairs, no tax shall be levied, provided none of the proceeds are distributed to stockholders or members of the association.

## A tax of 10 per cent is imposed on the amount paid as dues or membership fees, including initiation fees, to any social, athletic or sporting club where such dues or fees are in excess of \$12 per year, such tax to be paid by the person paying the dues or fees. Dues or fees paid to fraternal or beneficiary societies, orders or associations operated on the lodge system are exempt.

## Those collecting admission dues or fees are required to collect the tax and make monthly returns and payments to the government.

## Civilization.

Judge Shockney, of the Randolph county court, relates a story of a friend of his who for many years sailed on the high seas, and was at one time shipwrecked and drifted to a tropical island, says the Indianapolis News. After landing on the island his friend began to investigate, and made his way inland, in search of signs of habitation, proceeding cautiously, fearing he would meet cannibals. He wandered around until almost faint, when suddenly he discovered a fire in the distance. He hid himself until dark, when he crept near enough to hear voices. He listened for some time, but could not make out what was said. Suddenly the voices grew louder and an argument arose between the men around the fire. One exclaimed in a loud voice: "I played the Jack." Another replied in angry tones, "You're a liar." Shockney's friend at once rushed up to them and cried out: "Thank God for civilization, you are Christians."

## Greatest Thing in the World.

Love has been called the greatest thing in the world, but the greatest thing in the world is not a thing at all; the greatest thing is a person. Personality is the greatest thing in the world. The greatest thing in personality is not strength of body nor strength of mind. It is strength of heart. "Clever people are as common as blackberries, the rare things to find a good one." It is not Daniel Webster's brain, but Lincoln's heart, that wins a nation's love.—Exchange.



## Commandant Suddenly Deprived of Many Grades

WASHINGTON.—The spirit shown by the District selected men in their entertainments for Camp Meade is reflected in the doings and sayings of the boys at the big, dusty encampment at Admiral. You can't hold the District down, that's all there is to it. If you don't believe it—but you do believe it—listen here:

Major General Kuhn, in command of Camp Meade, is taking great personal interest in the men of the National army. While not relaxing the necessary formality which should exist in any well-regulated cantonment, the commandant feels that the personal touch is necessary.

So he goes around and watches the "rookies" in their first lessons in military science. That is how he happened to come along where a company of Washington youths, fresh from the national capital, were being taught a few passes with a gun.

One young fellow was having a pretty hard time of it. Maybe he was clumsy and maybe he wasn't, but anyway, he just couldn't make that gun behave.

"Here, let me show you," said General Kuhn, kindly.

In full uniform the commandant of the camp went through the movement, first slowly and then rapidly. He did it well, too, all the other officers agreed. It was quite a sight for the other officers to see the commandant of them all instruct a simple "rookie."

All the officers begin to think about the great Napoleon and his kindly consideration of the soldiers he commanded, and to compare General Kuhn's actions with those of Napoleon. It was a great privilege for this young fellow from the city to receive personal instruction from the general of the whole works.

That was the way all the officers thought, as they watched the general hand the gun back to the "rookie" with a smile. The "rookie" from the District evidently felt a kindly feeling for this guy with some sort of shoulder straps.

"Thank you, sir," grinned the "rookie," gratefully.

## Kid Looked at Things From Business Standpoint

SHE was a survival of the epoch when a man could safely die in the assurance that his widow would wear bombazine and crinkly crepe. And on her face was the nervous exhalation of one who only gets downtown once in so often, and therefore hungers to see all that is going on—and more.

Fate was in accommodating mood, and the widow one, standing on a curb, was reveling in the excitement of something which she couldn't make out, except that it was a crowd around a street car—and which she yearned to join, only she didn't, because of automobiles sizzling every which way at once. So she asked a man.

The man said he didn't know—same old trouble, he guessed. This was thrilling, but indefinite; so the widow watcher asked another man, who was crossing the asphalt from the scene of action. He didn't know, either. All he could make out was that there had been an explosion of some sort. Any disaster was liable to happen in these days, with spies snooping around.

This was worse and more of it, so the woman, scared to death and perfectly happy, kept on waiting and looking until she caught sight of a newsboy, who had squirmed out of the jam and was hopping curbside like a kangaroo. She had found her bureau of information.

She wanted to know if spies had done it, and what it was, and if anybody was killed. And the boy grinned contempt.

"Nothing but a gas leak in a manhole. An accidental spark set it afire—that's all."

"Well, I'm glad it wasn't true about them trying to bomb up the car full of people who weren't harming anybody."

"Better I'm not, then. If a car had blown up I'd be selling extras." Which shows up the wisdom of the man who got ahead with his maxims that everything in the world depends on the point of view.

## Nurses Readily Answer Call of Their Country

AMERICAN nurses are rallying to the war call in huge numbers. The "Nurses' Register" is an old accommodation, but in Washington today there is the largest register of trained nurses that there has ever been in America.

In the office of Dr. Franklin K. Martin, head